Experiences with a National GHG Inventory System

Federal Environment Agency Austria

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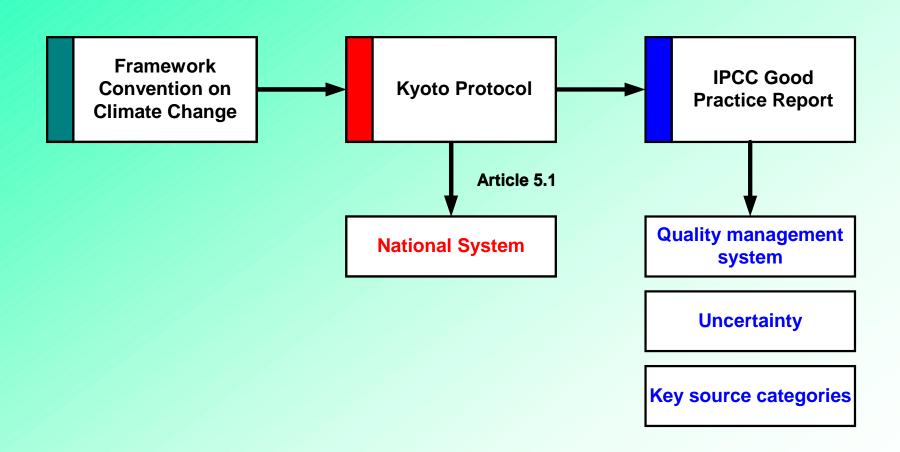
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Introduction (1)

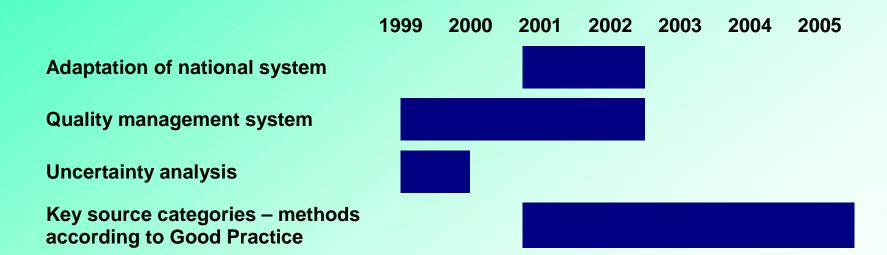




Introduction (2)



Timetable for steps to be taken



National system (1)



Current system

International obligations:

- UNFCCC / Kyoto Protocol
- UNECE / CLRTAP
- EU CO₂ Monitoring Mechanism
- Austrian Air Quality Protection Act
- EU IPPC Directive / EPER (European PRTR)
- Austrian air emission inventory
 - all pollutants

 - all reporting formats

National system (2)



Adaptation of the national system according to Art. 5.1 Kyoto Protocol

Definition:

A national system includes all institutional, legal and procedural arrangements ... for estimating anthropogenic emissions ... of all greenhouse gases ... and for reporting and archiving inventory information.

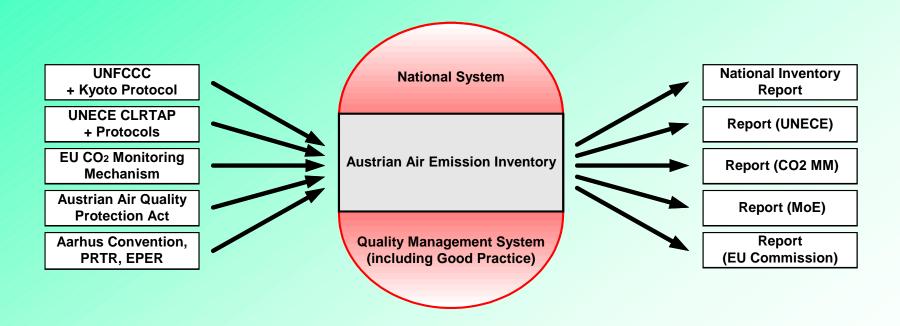
Adaptation:

- Intensified collaboration with external institutions
- Adapted processes for compilation of emission inventories → realized by means of QM system

National system (3)

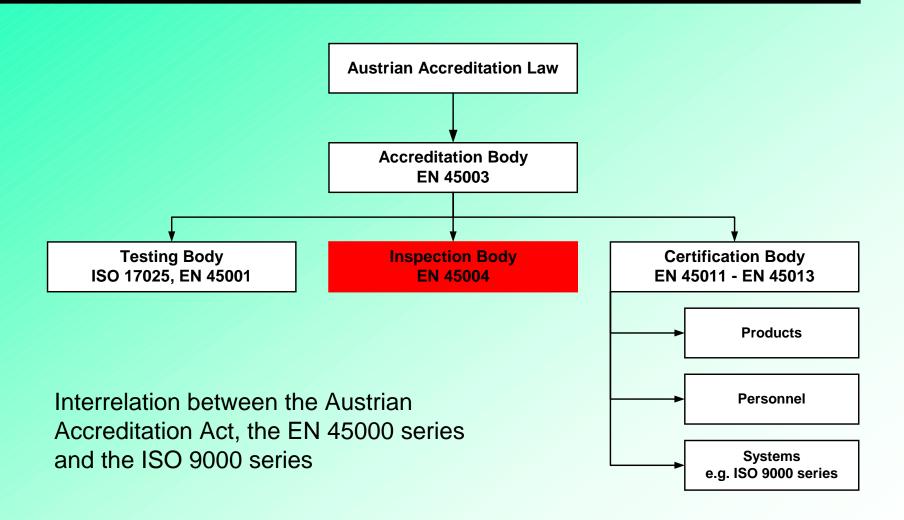


Future system



Quality management system (1)









Comparison EN 45000 series - ISO 9000 series

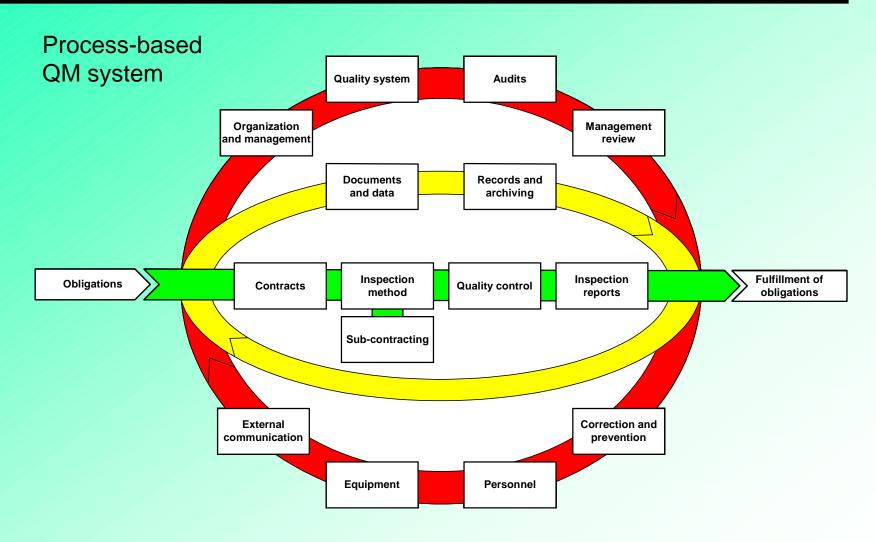
Similar:

Normative references for a QM system Further requirements of EN 45000 series:

- Accredited bodies under the EN 45000 series are obliged to strict independence, impartiality and integrity.
- Personnel must be free from any commercial, financial and other pressure.
- External persons or organizations must not influence the results.



Quality management system (3)



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Uncertainty analysis (1)



Work

performed by the Austrian Research Centers Seibersdorf Winiwarter, W.; Rypdal, K.; accepted for publication in Atmospheric Environment, 2001.

Procedure

- Compilation of emission sources
- Prioritization and first estimate of uncertainty
- 3. Uncertainty assessment for input parameters
- 4. Monte Carlo analysis





Emission Source	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O
Energy conversion	×		×
Industry	×		
Transport	×		×
Energy – other sources	×		
Fugitive emissions – gas and liquid fuels	×		
Industrial processes – cement	×		
Metal industry processes – iron and steel	×		
Enteric fermentation – cattle		×	
Agricultural soils		×	×
Abandonment of managed lands	×		
Solid waste disposal		×	

Most relevant emission sources with regard to uncertainty

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Total u	incertainty	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	Total GHG emissions
1990	Mean	63,20	9,48	6,59	79,27
	Standard deviation	0,73	2,29	2,95	3,89
	2σ	2,3%	48,3%	89,6%	9,8%
1997	Mean	67,76	8,34	6,81	82,91
	Standard deviation	0,71	1,98	2,93	3,67
	2σ	2,1%	47,4%	85,9%	8,9%

Rando	m uncertainty	CO ₂	CH₄	N ₂ O	Total GHG emissions
1990	Mean	63,54	11,41	1,99	76,94
	Standard deviation	0,30	1,64	0,26	1,73
	2σ	1,0%	28,7%	25,6%	4,5%
1997	Mean	68,05	10,02	2,27	80,34
	Standard deviation	0,34	1,43	0,27	1,53
	2σ	1,0%	28,5%	23,9%	3,8%

Results

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Method

Good Practice Report, Chapter 7 (Methodological Choice and Recalculation)

- Tier 1 Level Assessment
 (emission sources adding up to over 95% of total emissions)
- Tier 1 Trend Assessment
 (emission source trend diverging significantly from the total trend)



Key source categories (2)

Emission source	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	HFC	PFC	SF ₆
Energy	13		1			
Industrial Processes	4			1	1	1
Solvent and other product use	1					
Agriculture		2	1			
Land-use change and forestry						
Waste		2				

Number of key source sub-categories based on emission data for 1999

These key source categories account for <u>96%</u> of total greenhouse gas emissions.

Conclusions



- On legal authority, the Federal Environment Agency Austria prepares the professional base for all international reporting obligations regarding air emissions.
- The Federal Environment Agency Austria takes all steps in order to be prepared that the Kyoto Protocol enters into force as scheduled.
- The following steps are being taken:
 - Adaptation of the national system
 - Quality management system and accreditation

 - Key sources



improvement program